Triangulation-Resistant All-Frequency Covert Steganographic Communication by Multi-Spectral Signal Boosting by Magnetically Inert Photon Emission

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Introduction

In addition to previously discussed applications, the emission of large quantities of magnetically inert photons A.K.A. “Recursively Split Light,” has an additional application in the area of triangulation-resistant covert communication in a local area.

Abstract

The ability to boost the amplitude of ambient electromagnetism equally and at all frequencies may be leveraged in order to allow for an RSL emitter to be used to broadcast information on all frequencies simultaneously on the basis of amplitude modulation.

This approach would have as its advantage that signals would be far more difficult to triangulate as all signals would be matched to the ambient electromagnetism and would be carried by extant waves emitted by other sources, ranging from television and radio broadcast towers to cellular towers. As no latency would be introduced which might enable differentiation between this signal and the ambient signal, although measurable differences in amplitude could be measured, the positional source of the signal would not be readily identifiable, particularly if the alteration to amplitude introduced by the system were designed specifically in order to match natural variations in signal amplitude caused by atmospheric turbulence.

This system could even be used to convey information over greater distances, but would, for security reasons, need to be transmitted in a series of discrete transmissions at separate times as attempting to link these transmissions in a direct chain would be far more noticeable than the use of a single transmitter.

Conclusion

The crucial ingredient of being able to emit a signal which has zero latency versus ambient electromagnetism but which is matched precisely to ambient electromagnetism opens up the possibility of a unique and difficult-to-pinpoint method of broadcast communication, traditionally thought of as being subject to triangulation.